

## FORT WORTH DAILY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
Publishers and Proprietors.Office: Corner Fifth and Rusk Streets,  
FORT WORTH.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PAID.  
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$10.00  
Daily and Sunday, six months, \$6.00  
Daily and Sunday, three months, \$3.50  
Daily and Sunday, one month, \$1.00  
The Sunday GAZETTE, 16 pages, 15¢  
The Weekly GAZETTE, 12 pages, one year, \$1.00  
By carrier in the city and suburbs, 5 cents a week or \$1 per month.

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## NOTICE.

ALL SUBSCRIBERS in the state are authorized to take copies of THE GAZETTE. Write for terms and conditions. Address: THE GAZETTE, DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY, Fort Worth, Texas.  
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## REQUEST OF THE PUBLIC.

Persons unable to obtain THE GAZETTE at their homes, on railway trains and in other places where delivery is made, are invited to call on the publisher at his office, 100 West Sixth Street, Fort Worth, Texas, and receive a copy of the paper.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will accept of no contributions from correspondents unless they are accompanied by a check for the amount of the contribution, payable to the publisher, and unless the contributor is a resident of the state of Texas.  
All communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, and must be received at the office of the publisher, 100 West Sixth Street, Fort Worth, Texas, not later than 10 o'clock a. m. on the day of publication.

## BRANCH OFFICES.

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## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements for publication in the Sunday edition of THE GAZETTE should be placed in the hands of the publisher, 100 West Sixth Street, Fort Worth, Texas, not later than 10 o'clock a. m. on the day of publication.  
Advertisements for publication in the daily edition of THE GAZETTE should be placed in the hands of the publisher, 100 West Sixth Street, Fort Worth, Texas, not later than 10 o'clock a. m. on the day of publication.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

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## \$10 REWARD.

The Democrat Publishing Company will pay the sum of \$10 for the arrest and conviction of any individual circulating papers from the residences or offices of subscribers.

## TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms, 110  
Business Office, 110

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## Weather Bulletin.

Special to the Gazette.  
GALVESTON, TEX., May 28.—The area of high barometric pressure, which was centered yesterday over Northern Texas, has moved off the northeast coast and toward the south, causing a slight fall in the temperature over the Gulf of Mexico. A second low area, which is centered over Western Florida, has caused a slight rise in the temperature over the Gulf of Mexico. A second low area, which is centered over Western Florida, has caused a slight rise in the temperature over the Gulf of Mexico.

## Cotton Region Bulletin.

United States Signal Service cotton region bulletin for twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday, showing the maximum temperature, the minimum temperature and rainfall by inches and hundredths:

## Indications.

WASHINGTON, May 28, 1 p. m.—For Eastern Texas—Generally fair, stationary temperature, variable winds.

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friends" is hardly such an alteration as will satisfy those who ask for a change.

WHAT Horace Clifton called "good old cornfield common sense" is what will keep the farmers of Texas true to the old land marks in governmental affairs.

THE popular demand is for a canvass of the state by senatorial aspirants. The people are tired of the distance at which United States senators keep themselves.

THE medical society of Chicago is urging the people to bail their drinking water procured from the lake, in order to avoid typhoid fever. How much easier is it to rush the growler.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY may be quite able and intellectual, but his prophecy that the work of the Cincinnati convention will affect the politics of the country for fifty years, sounds a trifle bombastic.

THERE appears to have been too much science, and not enough fighting in the Corbett-Jackson mill at San Francisco. The public is to be satisfied it seems, only with black eyes and broken noses.

THE president and Secretary Wamaker have both said that the judicial unsuiting of Governor Boyd in Nebraska was bad business. What does Mr. Matthew Stanley Quay think about it, or Mr. Headman Clarkson?

THE country is holding its breath while Helen Gougar prepares her thrilling account of the president's swing around the globe. Helen is a rather picturesque female with a vixenish temper, and a crazy for notoriety.

JUDGE HILTON of New York, who made a nice thing out of the Stewart estate, recently gave half a million to a cathedral in Long Island. Doubtless the judge now feels that he can face St. Peter with a more confident air.

ONE account says the Prince of Wales has the gout, another rheumatism in the legs, and another various evils in the same members. The reader may take his choice, a circumstance wherein he is more fortunate than the prince.

THOSE gentlemen who oppose the Gibbs proposition should offer a substitute. The people are demanding positive policies and Mr. Gibbs at least must be credited with the courage of his convictions. The present condition of things is unsatisfactory and burdensome. Who will give the people a substitute, a financial system, that will not turn the few at the expense of the many?

THE complaint paid to THE GAZETTE at the Alliance meeting in Albany the other day was very much appreciated, but it was unnecessary as an encouragement to this paper. THE GAZETTE may be depended on to favor every just and reasonable demand of the people. THE GAZETTE is printed for the many and not for the few, and the dying injunction of its chief owner was to maintain the cause of the people, no matter whose interests were antagonized thereby.

## AN EXPERT OPINION.

THE El Paso postmaster who detained an edition of the Times of that city because it published a news item concerning the Louisiana lottery, was prosecuted by the Times publishing company for damages. The postmaster was represented in the case by Inspector Clum, who made a speech in behalf of his client that deserves some attention.

"We do not consider this case a mere prosecution," says Mr. Clum. "We regard it as a persecution of the postmaster by the lottery influence and its allies." And then, projecting his venturesome opinion still further, the intrepid inspector asserts that "it is this same lottery influence which is filling column after column in the daily newspapers with the most violent and shameless abuse of government officials."

The government inspector, who is paid by the people to abstain from hard work, is painfully the victim of a complaint known as overworking at the month. It is a very violent assumption on his part that the Louisiana lottery is "filling column after column" of the newspapers with abuse of government officials. We do not know whether it is prosecution or persecution in the special case of the El Paso postmaster, but as the postoffice department to which the matter was referred ordered him to release and forward the suppressed papers, it is pretty fair to assume that there is some basis for the action against him for damages, since his detention of the Times is declared by his superiors to have been improper. In general, we do not believe that the newspapers that have protested against the anti-lottery law have had their inspiration from hard work, but from their own outraged sense of justice. Nearly every reputable newspaper in the country—and that includes almost all of them—lent their influence to the enactment of a law against the spreading evil of the Louisiana lottery. They did this, notwithstanding that the Louisiana lottery was one of the largest advertising concerns in the country, paying hundreds of thousands of dollars every year to newspaper publishers, and they knew that they would lose this rich revenue; but they did not foresee that congress would enact a law that the postoffice department would construe as inviting postmasters with the authority of censorship and suppression of their mail editions when-

ever an article was published that fell short of satisfying the awful postoffice judgment. THE GAZETTE was as strong an advocate of an anti-lottery law as could be found, and this paper has scrupulously respected the law, since its attention was called to the matter, by carefully excluding from its columns all objectionable advertising; but THE GAZETTE did not contemplate, nor did other papers, the possibility of a legal sanction of a press censorship, that should arm every postmaster with the power to delay its transmission through the mails whenever an item should creep into its news columns that was not consonant with his critical sense of propriety.

The Louisiana lottery has nothing to do with the matter that goes in the columns of this paper—no more than Mr. Clum has. Nevertheless, we make bold to say that if we have to choose between the continued existence of that company or of the law that has been raised to overthrow it, the choice will be for the lottery as the lesser of the two evils.

## AS URGENT NOW AS LAST WINTER.

Governor Hogg clearly recognized the urgent need of a reapportionment of the state in congressional, senatorial and representative districts, when in a special message to the legislature last winter he called their attention to that duty. All that was said in favor of reapportionment then may be repeated with equal force and pertinence now. The injustice of the present representative basis is as obnoxious now as it was then, when the governor considered it grave enough to deserve his official notice and action. His zeal in behalf of equal representation was commendable then. The legislature adjourned without carrying out the reform that he suggested, but their dereliction of duty to the people does not release the governor from his responsibility. The law puts in his hands the power and means to give the legislature another chance to do the work they slighted then, by calling them together in special session to do this specific work.

The governor's course is plainly marked out. He should call the legislature together to redistrict the state, and no doubt he will in time for the election of 1892, in order that the legislature and the congressional delegation, as chosen next fall, should fairly represent the people of the state as they are distributed now, and not as they were in 1880. It is not the governor's fault that this work was not done at the regular session of the legislature. His warning went unheeded.

## THE TEXAS COMMISSION.

The day is fast approaching when the railway commission of Texas will undertake what has never yet been attempted in the state, to-wit: The systematic regulation of railways and their business. June 10 has been fixed as the day on which the commissioners have agreed to organize and prepare to put in execution the law whose failure or success depends on the good sense, capacity and executive ability with which it is applied to the management of the complicated affairs of railroads.

No one, it is believed, seriously doubts that the commissioners are fully equal to the task before them. They may not be skilled in the details of railroad management, but they know what the situation is, what the law, and likewise know what the people expect of them. They have a law that is sufficiently clear in its provisions and that makes plain the way before them. It is a strong but flexible law. There is no cast iron in it, no pot metal; nothing but good old hickory whose elastic properties enable the law to accommodate itself to whatever condition presents itself. This appears in the long and short haul clause, in the grouping of rates, the provision for a judicial inquiry into the reasonableness of rates, and other features of the law.

Why there should be any special difficulty attending the effort to put the law into execution, beyond the necessary labor at the outset of preparatory tables of classification and rates, establishing rules, etc., does not appear. To think so is to presume that the roads mean to oppose, to antagonize, to fight the commission, which is of course nonsensical. Railroads have fully as much sense as their critics, if not more. They know that the law is to be executed for the public good, which includes themselves as well as others. A law or a commission that would seriously injure or damage the railroads, or that would operate against the extension of railway building, would meet with popular execration. Neither could survive a year. The people who ten months ago were recklessly stigmatized as anarchists ready to loot and wreck railroad property, would be the first to resent such a consummation. The railroads know this to be true, and it is presumed are laboring under far less apprehension from the commission than some of their timid and over zealous friends appear to do. Indeed, this has been the case from the beginning of the commission campaign a year ago down to the present moment. All the fear and trembling, all the terror inspired by the commission has been mainly in the breasts of the political friends and retainers of the railroads, and in certain newspaper offices. Very little kicking has been done by the railroads themselves. Indeed a few railroad men have publicly commended the commission method of regulation. But in spite of all that, certain people who are not themselves the owners of any railroad property, still persist in the soulful luxury of

hating the commission, and dreading the results of its official acts. How keen their disappointment will be when the beneficial result of the law shall be assured, none but themselves can know.

That good will result, is no less sure than that to-morrow's sun shall rise. There can be no doubt about it. If the commission did nothing else but to encourage the building and extension of branch lines of railroad into the several counties and sections of the state where none now are, it would have done more for Texas than all the attempts at railway regulation since Texas became a state. When such branch lines are assured just rates and fair treatment by the trunk lines, as they will be under the commission, they will be built, and the money for that purpose will be forthcoming.

## THE GIBBS BILL.

While THE GAZETTE is not prepared to endorse the Gibbs bill, at the request of readers it will reproduce it in Sunday's issue. The question is not so much whether one indorses it as whether one has something better to offer. The people are tired of top-water politicians who are against everything in general and in favor of nothing in particular. The Democratic party has by a club system inaugurated a campaign of education, and every Democrat has a right to contribute a bill or a speech. The clubs are not being organized to carry torchlights but to discuss issues and to suggest remedies for evils. It requires nerve and brain to suggest a specific remedy, but anybody without either can oppose existing conditions. The comments on the Gibbs bill so far are rather weak, in that they offer nothing better. Political manhood requires that a man either assert and maintain that the present financial system is all that it should be or that the critic suggests an improvement. The opinion that any may have of Mr. Gibbs or his bill is of no particular interest to the masses, but if one objects to the present financial system or to the bill, he should show in what particular and suggest an improvement or hold his peace for the people are thinking. Mr. Gibbs, as a citizen and Democrat, submits it as a basis of discussion and the opinion of one individual who believes neither in the present restrictive financial system or the universal distribution scheme of the third party advocates. He seems to have a thorough conception of what a campaign of education means and what is expected of Democratic clubs. His critics seem to think that these clubs are being organized to indorse somebody or their dicta. The most of them evidently think that a man to be a Democrat or to belong to a Democratic club, must "stuff cotton in his ears and a cornob in his mouth" to keep from hearing or saying anything. This is the question: What section or features do you object to in the national bank system, the Gibbs bill or the sub-treasury, and what do you offer in its stead? Mr. Gibbs and his bill will occupy the stage in Texas on this all absorbing question until some politician risks his reputation by some proposition equally specific or prepares a defense of the present financial system. Politicians must not expect to do with the present bank system what Ingersoll is trying to do with the Christian religion, tear down without offering something better. Neither the people nor the press can afford any longer, to give a patient hearing to politicians of this negative character. Whether it be good or bad, Mr. Gibbs has made his contribution to an aggressive campaign of education; now let other politicians do likewise and maintain a dignified silence. The people demand it.

## BARNEY'S BILL.

Barney Gibbs' currency plan as unfolded in a Lancaster speech is planned on terra firma and demonstrates that he has mental capacities and acquisitions which fit him for being either a practical farmer and a successful financier, or vice versa.—(Galveston Herald.)

In brief, Barney Gibbs proposes national banks on a 2 percent basis, with land instead of government bonds as security. Among intelligent men there will be few who will accept the proposition as the sure cure that its advocate claims it to be. Still Mr. Gibbs says if it, or something like it, is not soon adopted there won't be a grass speck left of the Democratic party. "Time is of the essence," he says. "In fact, 1892 will—(Denison Herald.)"

Read carefully Barney Gibbs' speech and you will find in it the germs of the coming campaign—that's straight.—(Corsicana Herald.)

This banking system which Mr. Gibbs proposes shall take the place of our present national banking system. It will be seen, makes agricultural land the sole basis of the system. This gives the people a chance to get the banking money away from the bondholding class. The bill provides further that \$20 per capita shall be the limit of circulation in this country and that the said land bank notes shall be full legal tender, etc. Mr. Gibbs submits his bill for discussion and criticism, and does not claim that it is perfect. He says "those who don't like it are at liberty to give it hell—all Columbia," but he asks them, in doing so, to suggest something better.—(Greenville Banner.)

The plan suggested by Mr. Gibbs, government loan of money for banking purposes on real estate security, is little better than the plan of the late Mr. Gibbs' sub-treasury bill. Instead of keeping in line with the Democratic party and the Alliance on that point and demanding the abolition of the national banking system, Gibbs proposes an extension of that system. He proposes that the national banking law shall be amended that the government be permitted to loan 50 per cent of the value of agricultural lands—provided the money is wanted to establish a bank. The greatest objections to national banks lie in their power as banks of issue to control the circulation of money. It provides that the government pays interest on the bonds which the banks deposit and at the same time issues to the banks for their circulation 50 per cent of the par value of bonds so deposited.

Mr. Gibbs' proposition is open to both these objections. It provides that the banks so organized are to be banks of issue with power to control their circulation at any time. It provides that the owner of land still retains his land and may occupy it himself or re-

ceive rental thereon, while at the same time the government furnishes him money at the nominal rate of 2 percent to redeem to his holder at any rate he can get, whether that be 6 percent or 24.

The occupancy or rental of the land accretes to his benefit, just as the interest on bonds now accrues to the owner of national bank stock.

It would be a matter of interest for Mr. Gibbs to explain why he would have the government loan money to Jones for banking purposes, and at the same time loan Smith on like security, when Smith wants the money to build and improve his home or buy victuals and clothes for his wife and children. Macque's bill has this provision and is therefore better than Gibbs'—when once the right of the government to loan money is conceded.

And if money for any purpose whatever loaned on real estate security, there is no logical process of reasoning that will demonstrate that it would not be equally safe to loan on cotton and other produce as provided in Macque's sub-treasury bill.

## FEN AND FATHOS.

Famous generals relate the funniest and saddest incidents of THE CRUEL WAR. NEXT SUNDAY'S GAZETTE, MAY 31.

## THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Snarers, pitfalls and bird line that lure girls and boys to the bad. NEXT SUNDAY'S GAZETTE, MAY 31.

## NOT A REBEL.

J. H. Davis Explains His Part in the "Blue and Gray" Enthusiasm at Cincinnati. SUNDAY'S GAZETTE, MAY 29, 1891. Editor Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAR SIR:—Thanking you for the full and complete report of our conference held in your city, I wish to respectfully ask leave to correct a mistake that must of the papers made in regard to the patriotic scene of the "Blue and Gray." I came about in this way. After the reading of the Grand Army resolution was called for, Weaver, Donnelly, Schilling, et al., called for me. When I reached the stage calls were made for well known patriots, and I was called upon to read a resolution about five or ten minutes, at the close of which I stated about these words: "The South has got her war tax on cotton and produce put back. The man who stood behind his bank windows a thousand miles from battle, and furnished money and supplies had his pay roll brought to par with gold, and I believe it is nothing but a matter of time before the South will be able to pay her war tax on cotton and produce with gold. I believe I can speak for the magnanimity of the South when I say there is not an ex-Confederate in all that fair land, whose heart's blood is so cold and whose mind is so narrow as to object to this matter when one is taxed to raise the money and the only requisites is to run the government printing press a few hours to manufacture the money. Fellow citizens, I crossed over the graves of a brother and an uncle who died in gray, and I stood by the last of them to come to this conference, and reaching out from the south side of these graves, I extend the right hand of fellowship and wish to shake hands across the bloody chasm and close the ranks, both North and South for the grand march in 1892."

As I loved to leave the stage a score of hands were reaching out to shake with me. Col. Woodworth of Indiana, who sat near by in the front aisle, sprang to the stage and clasped me by the hand, saying: "God bless you my brother from Texas." He then addressed a few patriotic words to his friends of the North, and there were loud cries for the "Blue and Gray." To answer this call I stepped back and brought forward Humphreys of Texas, who is a resident of the National Colored Alliance, but a free born white man and was a colonel in the Confederate army, and he came forward and clasped hands with me. Col. Woodworth of Indiana, who sat near by in the front aisle, sprang to the stage and clasped me by the hand, saying: "God bless you my brother from Texas." He then addressed a few patriotic words to his friends of the North, and there were loud cries for the "Blue and Gray." To answer this call I stepped back and brought forward Humphreys of Texas, who is a resident of the National Colored Alliance, but a free born white man and was a colonel in the Confederate army, and he came forward and clasped hands with me.

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## A Correction.

The Plano correspondent to THE GAZETTE must have sat on the back seat while taking notes of the district conference. He reported that we decided to ask the board of missions to appropriate \$1000 to the North Fort Worth mission. Nothing was said about any amount. The committee on missions recommended that the North Fort Worth mission be continued, and that the conference board of missions be asked to make a liberal appropriation, and that a man be asked for the place of sufficient ability to develop the resources of the work. No \$1000 was said about the church extension board helping to build a church house in North Fort Worth. I stated to the conference that a leading member of the First Church in North Fort Worth had told me that whenever we get ready to build over there his church would help us as much as they could.

Please make these corrections for the information of those of your readers who are interested in the mission.

Smithfield, Tex., May 27, 1891.

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Executive Committee Texas Press Association.

GREENVILLE, TEX., May 28.—The following is the executive committee of the Texas press association for the ensuing term, one member from each congressional district in the state:

1. L. D. Rock, Eureka, Woodville.
2. W. M. Imboden, Herald, Rusk.
3. W. A. Adair, Messenger, Marshall.
4. F. H. Gaines, News, Paris.
5. B. C. Murray, Gazetteer, Denison.
6. J. H. Hall, News, Garfield.
7. R. C. Johnson, Opera Glass, Galveston.
8. Henry Reuse, Inquirer, Gonzales.
9. F. B. Whipple, Light, Corsicana.
10. C. A. Edwards, Statesman, Austin.
11. John W. Miller, Reporter, Abilene.

The president, all the vice-presidents and the secretary are also ex-officio members of the executive committee.

THE ROAD TO RUIN. Snarers, pitfalls and bird line that lure girls and boys to the bad. NEXT SUNDAY'S GAZETTE, MAY 31.

## REALTY AND BUILDING.

WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF IN REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Prospective Enlargement of the Cotton Mill—Orders Ahead—The Methodist College—New Dwellings—Transfers.

History is said to repeat itself, and it may be that it will be so in the real estate dealing in Fort Worth. Property owners between and goods have not only known the value of their holdings until gentlemen living in other states came here and bought. The first purchase made people talk, and then buyers kept on coming, our people opened their eyes. There are in the city now several gentlemen who are negotiating for the purchase of a tract of 100 acres of land near the city, and from what could be learned last night, it is more than likely they will buy. These gentlemen live in Missouri. A citizen of Colorado is also negotiating for Fort Worth real estate, and has already closed a trade for a number of lots. On Wednesday a citizen of Dallas purchased 24,000 of city property. All these things indicate that a revival of trading is at hand. The marketing of the cotton crop that has made in the country tributary to Fort Worth will bring to this section millions of dollars, and that will furnish the sinews of war to the men who want to buy realty in this city. The outlook is good.

## The Cotton Mill.

A GAZETTE man visited the cotton mill yesterday and found the forty-five or fifty operatives at present there hard at work. Some twenty more operatives are expected today, and Manager Taylor says it will not be very long until the 120 looms are in operation. Mr. Taylor says the company will soon build a cloth house and he expects to go East in ten days or two weeks to buy spinning machinery. A second brick building will be erected west of the present building for the spinning department. Orders for the new machinery have been kept the mill running for four months to supply them. The first shipment of dimes will be made in a few days. The houses in the addition are not sufficient to accommodate the operatives, and by Monday or Tuesday the new houses will be under way.

## Notes of Progress.

Manager Beach of the rolling mill hopes to have the mill in operation by July 1. The walls of the Polytechnic institute are now up to the roof and a number of the window frames are in place. The work is being pushed as fast as is possible. The building will be ready for occupancy by September 1. The new houses are being built in Glenhurst addition.

## The hotel and storehouse of N. LaCree on Front street is nearly completed.

## Recorded Transfers.

J. G. Browning to E. M. Riley, 50x150 feet, College Hill, \$2,500 00  
Frederick Daily to Joseph Salt and Minnie Salt, lot 15, block 4, Stanley Heights, 450 00  
Edw. J. Brown to J. K. Smith, part of lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Arlington, 624 00  
W. M. Peabody to William Braye, 60x60 feet Peach and Hampton streets, 500 00  
E. E. Foster to W. D. Hall, lot 2 and a half miles east of the Fort Worth cotton mill addition, 3,700 00  
E. E. Foster to W. D. Hall, lots, cotton mill addition, 3,500 00

## Texas Abroad.

New York, May 28.—Austin, J. Heidenheimer, Union Square, Galveston, A. E. Abner, Astor House, Houston, Mrs. Wallace, Ashland.

## EAGLE LAKE MURDER CASE.

Called and Continued at La Grange—Rauk Case Still Pending. Special to the Gazette.

LA GRANGE, TEX., May 28.—The case of the State vs. H. H. Moore and eight others for the murder of Arthur B. Galt, Jr., last fall was called this morning and continued by the state on account of the absence of important witnesses. The case will be called again on Monday morning. The defendants are represented by Messrs. Ford, Thompson and Townsend, C. McQuinn and Judas Adams and Sam Green, of Columbus and Messrs. Brown, Lane and Jackson and Phelps and Willich of this bar. This case has excited much attention on account of the circumstances attending the killing and the public excitement it created at the time.

The court is still hearing evidence in the Rankin case, this evening being consumed in hearing evidence for the state. The state, however, has introduced no evidence material changing the account of it given by the defendant. Messrs. Jones and Garwood of Bastrop and J. H. Shillburn of Belleville, counsel for the defendant, are here in attendance on the trial.

Hon. L. W. Moore has been invited and will deliver the literary address before the Post Oak academy at Columbus to-morrow.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

LANDS WANTED. Persons owning arable lands in Texas, in bodies of not less than 100 acres, and desiring to sell, are invited to submit propositions for the sale of same to the Board of Commissioners on or before the 15th day of June. Said lands are to be paid for in the proportion of one-third cash and two-thirds in bonds of the state of Texas, payable in 1892.

Bids will be entertained for the entire works of each section, which thereof. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

Plans can be seen at the office of the architect at Houston or at that of the undersigned at Velasco.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!

Sealed proposals for the erection of a hotel building at Velasco, Texas, (month of the Brazos river), will be received at the office of Engineer J. H. Bell, architect, Houston, until 10 o'clock a. m. June 10, 1891.

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RECEIVERS OF TEXAS LAND AND IMMIGRATION COMPANY, Velasco, Texas.

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